Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1836. Whole No. 764.

Merchants' Room, Exchange, New York.

[illegible]his magnificent edifice was totally destroyed by [illegible] devouring element—Conflagration, on the night [illegible] 16th December, 1835. That era in the history [illegible] City of New-York, will be long remembered by [illegible] inhabitants of that portion of that city, which [illegible] led a barren waste—presenting as the scene [illegible] an uninterrupted view from Wall street, to the [illegible]er, and thence to Coenties slip. The prospect [illegible] of awful grandeur, as far as the eye can reach; and there the sight is only obstructed by the ruins [illegible] towering edifices, which were but yesterday, the [illegible] of the wealthiest, and now stand as if "in proud [illegible]ce" of the surrounding desert.

[illegible] Merchants' Exchange was one of the largest [illegible] ornamenting the city, situated on the south [illegible] Wall street, occupying *one hundred and fifteen* [illegible] front, between William and Hanover streets, ex[illegible]g in the rear to Exchange Place. It was three [illegible] in height, exclusive of the basement and attic. [illegible] southwest front, *one hundred and fourteen feet* [illegible] Exchange Place; and the main front on Wall [illegible] was of Westchester marble. The first and se[illegible] stories of the Ionic order, from the temple of [Mi]nerva Polias, at Prigne, in Ionia. A recessed el[illegible] portico of forty feet wide introduced in front. [illegible] screen of four columns and two antæ, each thirty [illegible] high, and three feet four inches in diameter above [illegible] base, composed of a single block of marble, ex[illegible] across the front of the portico, supporting an [enta]blature of six feet in height, on which rested the [illegible] story, making a height of sixty feet from the [gr]ound. The columns are now splintered and muti[lated] from top to bottom, looking as picturesque as a [Greek] temple in ruins.

[Th]e principal entrance to the Rotunda and Ex[change] Room, was by a flight of ten marble steps, [with] a pedestal at each end. On ascending to the por[tico] three doors opened to the vestibule in front, [and] one at each hand opened to offices. The ves[tibule] was of the Ionic order from the little Ionic [temp]le of Ilyssus. The Exchange Room, which was [the] Rotunda, represented in the accompanying view, measured *seventy five feet* long, *fifty feet* wide, and *forty two* feet high.

In the centre of the Rotunda, was lately erected by the liberality of our Merchants, a statue of General Alexander Hamilton, which is pictured at length in the view, sculptured by *Ball Hughes*, and on it inscribed:—

ERECTED TO THE
MEMORY OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
By the Merchants of the City of New-York,
IN THE EXCHANGE, IN WALL STREET.

The statue was about fifteen feet high, including the base on which it was elevated, and chiselled from the whitest marble. The figure represented him, holding a scroll in the left hand resting on the thigh, and a scarf partly covering the body. We have not been able to ascertain the probable cost of this statue.

Attached to the Rotunda, were several large rooms, one was occupied as the *Exchange Reading Room*; in the rear, was that used for auction sales of real estate, shipping and stocks, and to the right of this, after ascending a flight of stairs, the saloon, in which the *Board of Brokers* assembled daily, presented itself to the spectator. The Post-office occupied the easterly portion of the basement.

The fire reached the dome of the Exchange, about half past one o'clock, after having raged in the vicinity for five long hours. It crept silently and secretly along, till it burst forth in volumes of flame and smoke. The basement and the rotunda, were entirely covered with goods, which had been carried there for safety, no one imagining for a moment that the fire could extend so far. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and at four o'clock, the dome had fallen with a tremendous crash, burying all beneath it, in a gulf of burning, smoking ruins, and shrouding forever from view, the noble statue of Hamilton.

Arrangements have been completed for the rebuilding of the Merchants' Exchange, upon an extended plan, taking in those lots to the west, as far as William street, and it is contemplated, that a square *forty feet* wide shall surround the edifice.

Selected for the Saturday Evening Post.

LINES

[Writ]ten in a *Church yard by a school boy, since deceased.*

"[It] is good for us to be here; if thou wilt, let us [make] three Tabernacles, one for thee, and one for [Mose]s, and one for Elias."—Matt. xvii.

[Me]thinks, it is good to be here;
[If tho]u wilt, let us build—but for whom?
[Nor] Elias nor Moses appear;
[But] the shadows of eve that encompass the gloom;
[The] abode of the dead, and the place of the tomb.

[Sha]ll we build to ambition? ah, no!
[Aff]righted he shrinketh away;
[For] see they would pin him below
[In a] small narrow cave, and begirt with cold clay,
[To t]he meanest of reptiles, a peer and a prey.

[To b]eauty? ah no! she forgets
[The] charms which she wielded before—
[Nor] knows the foul worm, that he frets
[The s]kin which but yesterday fools could adore,
[illegible]
[Shall] we build to the purple of pride—
[The t]rappings which dizzen the proud?
[Alas]! they are all laid aside—
[And t]here's no other dress nor adornment allow'd,
[But] the long winding sheet, and the fringe of the shroud!

[To] riches? alas! 'tis in vain—
[Wh]o hid in their turns have been hid—
[The] treasures are squander'd again—
[And] here in the grave are all metals forbid,
[But] the tinsel that shone on the dark coffin lid.

To the pleasures which mirth can afford,
To the revel, the laugh and the jeer?
Ah! here is a plentiful board!
[But] the guests are all mute at their pitiful cheer,
And none but the worm is a reveller here.

Shall we build to affection and love?
Ah no! they have wither'd and died,
[Or] fled with the spirits above—
Friends, brothers and sisters, are laid side by side,
[Ye]t none have saluted, and none have replied.

[Unto] sorrow? the dead cannot grieve,
[Not] a sob, not a sigh meets mine ear,
[Whi]ch compassion itself could relieve!
Ah! sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love, nor fear,
Peace, peace, is the watch word, the only one here.

Unto death? to whom monarchs must bow?
Ah no! for his empire is known,
And here there are trophies enow,
Beneath the cold dead! and around the dark stone,
Are the signs of a sceptre that none may disown.

The[n] the first unto hope we will build;
And look for the sleepers around us to rise!
The second to faith, which ensures it fulfill'd—
And the third to the lamb of the great sacrifice,
[Wh]o bequeath'd us them both, when he rose to the skies.

ECHO.

THE CONSUL'S DAUGHTER

[illegible]

MRS. HEMANS.

BY W. G. CLARK.

We weep not, when the yellow sheaves are gathered,
While Autumn's peace and plenteousness abound;
When, from the tinted boughs, like rainbows withered,
The golden fruits drop richly to the ground;
When solemn Nature round her sadness throws
A mellow glory and a warm repose.

We weep not then, amid the foliage falling,
Whose affluent incense rises in the sky;
Though then we hear soft spirit-voices calling,
That tell how loved and cherished things must die;
For to the fairest blooms a change must come,
That the ripe treasures may be garnered home.

'Twas thus with thee, Beloved! thy holy mission
Thy heart real soaring [illegible] fulfilled;
Then [illegible] the cloud beyond thy spirit's vision,
Till all the music of thy lyre was stilled;
And like a melting wave, or waning sun,
Passed from this vale of ill, the Gifted One!

'Tis well, divinest Soul, with thee! for Heaven
Had filled thine inmost thoughts with sacred dreams;
And to thy reverie and song was given
A world of radiant and immortal gleams;
Yea, gorgeous pictures of a better land
Did ever to thy view their scene expand.

Now, all their fadeless pomp and glow perceiving,
Thou breathest freely, in celestial air;
The tender heart hath ceased its weary grieving,
And the pure mind is bathed in rapture there;
Where, mid fair ways no earthly foot hath trod,
In white thou walkest, present with thy God!

Thou hearest melody, whose flowing numbers
Once came but faintly to thy mortal ear,
When die of time were lost in evening slumbers,
And magic Fancy brought her Eden near;
Thou hast thy yearning hopes' fruition now—
The wreath of Paradise surrounds thy brow!

Thou hearest harps delicious, sweetly ringing,
And sweet Spirits fan thee with their wings;
Where, raised of Life, the crystal river springs;
Where, like some changing prism, expand the skies,
And purple hills from vernal vales arise.

Thou art in glory, oh rejoicing Spirit!
Thou look'st on flowers that no pale frosts may stain;
And from a changeless Friend, thou dost inherit
A lyre triumphant, breathing not of pain;
Thou hast thy Home at last, from sorrow free,
And all is blessedness and peace with thee!

POWER'S IMPRESSIONS.—Carey, Lea & Blanchard have already published a second edition of this work, the first having been exhausted within 24 hours after it was issued. [illegible]

[illegible] page. Well treated and hospitably entertained in the United States, Mr. Power has not repaid that kindness with ingratitude, and neither has he made a servile and sycophantic return of flattery. His sentiments are those of an independent man; his statements are those of an impartial observer. Yet there runs throughout his whole work, a feeling of friendliness which ought ever to be cultivated between England and America—between nations speaking the same language, related by the nearest ties of descent, and enjoying (though under different forms of government) the same glorious privileges and privileges of liberty. This is the style in which the English traveller ought to write of his transatlantic brethren; the style in which the natives of that vast continent ought to write of us, when their welcome visits (and we believe always warm receptions) are over. It is to be regretted that any other should ever have prevailed; and we trust that the examples of an *Irving on the one side*, and that now so laudably set by *Mr. Power on the other, will not be lost on those who may succeed them.*"

We append an extract giving a highly graphic and interesting sketch of a scene on our coast.

THE PILOT BOAT.

Dec. [illegible]th.—I engaged a pilot boat to run down the coast south as far as Savannah, which, although some hundred miles out of my line, I had set down as a place to be seen. My Charleston managers, two worthy industrious souls, hearing of my route, begged of me to permit them to take the pilot boat off my hands for the transport of their company, on condition that I would halt in Savannah for three or four representations. To this I was readily moved by their strongly-expressed desire, and gave up my little schooner, becoming a passenger where I had looked to be sole proprietor; the whole thing was arranged in the course of the day. The wind continued steadily about north east, and the freight, composed of the paraphernalia, was shipped and stowed, the company assembled; and, after sundry hindrances for some music book forgotten in the orchestra, or some actor left at his lodgings, we, at about one hour after the time fixed by the pilot for the latest minute of tide, slipped the hawsers of the smart little Washington, and left all with the stream of ebb.

When we got on the bar, it was about low water; the schooner drew eight feet, and we had just time but sounding over the sands; we cleared all, however, after a minute of some anxiety, owing to there being a heavy northerly swell setting on, which appeared each moment to increase.

[illegible]

REMINISCENCE OF A SUMMER NIGHT.

[illegible]

Single Copies of the S. E. Post,

ARE LEFT FOR SALE AT

McMakin's, N. L. News Room, 213 N. Third st.
Snyder's Bookstore, Second, above Pine street.
Morgan's do. High street, above Seventh.
Carlisle's do. 78 Race street.
Mrs. McWilliam's Variety Store, 83 N. Fifth street.
Wm. Betsell's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

MARCH 19, 1836.

☞ The Casket for March, which has just been issued, is embellished with a handsome colored Map of Mexico, Texas, and the South Western portion of the United States, engraved expressly for the work.

Single copies of this number cannot be furnished, as the edition will nearly all be distributed among subscribers. Copies of the colored map, distinct from the work, may be obtained at the publication office of this paper—price 25 cents.

We are indebted to Carey & Hart, for copies of the following named recent publications.

THE COUNTESS, AND OTHER TALES—2 vols—comprising tales by Mrs. S. C. Hall, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Norton, Capt. Marryatt, Capt. Chamier, H. F. Chorley, the authors of "Richelieu," "The Invisible Gentlemen," and "Tough Yarns." Among these stories, all of which are well written and possess deep interest, are the Lion and the Lamb, The Silver Arrow, The Press Gang, A Fire at Sea, and the Witch. The volumes are a delightful treat for a leisure hour.

LIFE AND TIMES OF RIENZI,—2 vols. This is said to be an authentic history of Rienzi, written by Cerceau, a distinguished Jesuit of the early part of the eighteenth century, and found among his papers at his death. The MSS. was revised, perfected and published by Mr. Brumoy, a celebrated priest. The recent publications of Miss Mitford's tragedy of Rienzi, and Mr. Bulwer's novel, have naturally awakened curiosity and drawn public attention to the real history of this great Roman conspirator, and the present volume is designed to furnish the information so much desired. Those who have read Bulwer's powerful work cannot but feel desirous of comparing his sketches of the Roman tribune, with those which are recorded as matters of authentic history.

HUMPHREY CLINKER.—The Harpers have just published a handsome edition of this work, complete in one volume, and embellished with four engravings by Cruikshank. Though not generally considered the very best of Smollett's works, Humphrey Clinker contains a vast fund of droll incident and laughable sketches, characteristic of the author. The work was first published about seventy years ago. An interesting sketch of the author is appended.

PAUL CLIFFORD.—From the same publishers we have a very neat copy of Paul Clifford, being the [illegible] volume of the uniform edition of the works of [illegible] Bulwer. This is an excellent novel, and though [illegible] to its principles, as being rather too liberal, it cannot be denied that it is a work of great power, possessing deep interest for every reader. The [illegible] Bulwer, as respects typography and binding, is really beautiful.

PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY.—Messrs Carey, Lea & Blanchard, have just issued, in two volumes, "Pencillings by the Way—by N. P. Willis," originally published in the columns of the New York Mirror. Some of these "Pencillings," as most of our readers are probably aware, have excited considerable indignation [illegible]

[illegible]

At a meeting of the Master Carpenters of the City and County of Philadelphia, held pursuant to public notice, at the Carpenters' Hall, on Monday, March 14th, 1836, JAMES LESLIE was called to the Chair: JOHN NORTHROP, Jr., and JOHN LONGSTRETH, Vice Presidents; and *John Lindsay* and *Wm. C. Hancock*, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated from the Chair, it was on motion resolved, that a Committee of Seven be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: whereupon the Chair appointed the following named persons:

Samuel Copeland, D. Henry Flickwir, Thos. S. Stewart, Daniel R. Knight, Jonathan Johnson, Jesse Williamson, Jr., and George Dilks.

After retiring for a few minutes, they reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it is the mutual interest of the Employer and the Employed, that good feeling, friendship and confidence should exist between them, and whereas "a combination of Journeymen Mechanics has been formed under the name of the Trades Union," arbitrary in its measures, mischievous in its effects, subversive of the confidence and good feeling that formerly existed, and equally calculated to destroy the independence of both the Master Workman and the Journeyman in their contracts and private relations; We, the Master Carpenters of the City and County of Philadelphia, in self-defence, deem it expedient to make known the grievance we labor under, and to take such measures as may in some degree remedy the evil.

Under the existing state of things, no Master Workman can make a contract with any safety or security that he will be able to fulfil his engagements, while his operations are under the control of a combination of men, who, at a moment's notice, may alter the established wages, the hours for working, and even prescribe to him what hands he shall employ, and he must accede to the most arbitrary measures at the risk of his work standing still.

"The Trades Union" is composed of Journeymen in every branch of mechanics; each member contributes weekly or monthly a portion of his earnings to carry into effect the objects of the Institution; some branches of mechanics, have some supposed grievances to complain of, and in secret conclave it is settled, how and when it shall be remedied. The time selected is when their Employers have large contracts on hand; a demand is made and if not promptly acceded to, no matter how unreasonable, the malcontents strike, throw down their tools and quit their work, thus subjecting their Employers to a breach of their contracts and loss of time; should the Master Workman resist being coerced into the measure, the Journeymen in that branch are thrown out of employ, they are then supported from the Funds of the Society until the difficulty be reconciled.

It should be remembered and remarked, that two branches seldom strike at the same time, by which course of policy the general Fund is not too heavily taxed, and the other branches having employment, can contribute to it; the evil does not rest here, in order to ensure the growth and continuance of the combination, it is arrogantly required, that no master workman shall employ any journeyman, who is not a member of the "Trades Union," and if he has the hardihood to disregard this arbitrary requisition, they leave their work at a moment's notice in defiance of the consequences; they also exact that he shall not have more than one apprentice to a stipulated number of journeymen, thus in a most daring and unwarrantable manner presuming to regulate and control the private concerns of private citizens.

When the strike was made last year for the Ten Hour System, it was understood they would ask no more, provided their Employers acceded to the measure, and that they would perform as much work as they did before; but so far from fulfilling their promises, they performed more in eight hours when they worked all day, than they [illegible]

[illegible]

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

On Saturday evening a few minutes after ten o'clock, the watchmen of the district found, on the benches of the market, in Second above Poplar street, two new born children, evidently twins—they were dead, but physicians gave it as their opinion, that they were alive when exposed. They were wrapped in a piece of a bed cover—but nothing transpired to lead to a detection of the wretch who committed the crime.

Appointment by the Governor.

We understand that John [illegible] Jones, Esq. has been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Philadelphia.

The Governor has approved and signed the bill incorporating the Franklin Bank of Washington.

We learn from the Exchange Books, that some difficulty exists between General Scott and Gaines—one refusing to act in concert with the other. In consequence of this misunderstanding, Major General Macomb has been ordered to repair to the seat of War. It is not to be expected, when two in the field, fully equal in command, that one will obey the orders of the other. This should have been foreseen—and prevented.

A correspondent of the Inquirer writes,—"Information was received in town last night, that General Gaines and Scott have refused to recognize the orders of each other, and the Secretary of War has, in consequence, despatched Gen. Macomb to Florida."

Acquittal.—The jury in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of New York, in the case of Captain Samuel Harvey, charged with the murder of Richard Good, the cook and steward of the brig Falmouth, have returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, of the United States Senate, has been elected Governor of New Hampshire.

The New York Relief Bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. What is now proposed to be done, would have been better done, had it been carried promptly into effect, two months ago.

Annihilating Space.—It is stated that a train of six carriages was conveyed on the Greenwich Rail Road, in England, *sixty miles* in an hour. At the rate of a mile a minute.

Mr. Duffy.—The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday says,—"Mr. Duffy, the Manager of the Albany Theatre, who was stabbed some days since by Mr. Hamilton, is now expiring."

London Brewers.—At the Brewery of Barclay & Perkins, London, they have about *two hundred and thirty two thousand barrels of beer* constantly on hand.

Sunday Amusement.—It is said to be a favorite Sunday amusement in London, to visit the wild beasts in the Zoological garden.

Lights are used in the Bank of England all day, rendered necessary by the atmosphere of London, the massive walls of the Bank, &c.—The officers are dressed in livery.

It is said the census of Detroit, just completed, gives about 8000 inhabitants.

Arkansas is respectfully knocking at the door of the Union for admission. Her conduct is a contrast to that of Michigan, who attempts rudely to push in without ceremony.

The committee of the house of Representatives of Massachusetts, have reported in favor of incorporating the ten million Bank.

Mammoth Ox.—This celebrated animal from the Scioto valley, was slaughtered at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22 inst. It weighed 3375 lbs. gross, and upwards of 2600 net.

Sloop of War Peacock.—We learn from the Globe of yesterday that the Sloop of War Peacock, during her cruise on the coast of Arabia, was exposed to great danger and was compelled to throw overboard a part of her armament, &c. —The Sultan of Muscat, upon learning her [illegible]

[illegible]

The Hon. Thomas H. Baird, President Judge of the Judicial District composed of Fayette, Washington and Green counties, intends to resign his office in the course of a short time.

It is rumoured that Judge Mallory has resigned his Judgeship.

The Mauch Chunk Courier says:—"By the following measurement of the depth of snow at White's Haven, (about thirty miles up the Lehigh from this place) made by Mr. John Forsmanon on the 3d instant, it was found to be 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet deep. Mr. F. dressed a lump as near to a cubic foot as he could measure, and weighed it. It weighed 19 lbs.—equal to 10 inches perpendicular depth of water. This is thought to be a pretty fair average of the depth of snow through the region of country above us bordering upon the Lehigh."

Quick Work.—A gentleman by the name of Melland, a dashing English Fox hunter, recently ran away with a Miss Gladwin, an heiress, with a trifle of 140,000*l.* (720,000) in her own right. They went to Gretna—got married—drove home, and got a parental forgiveness.

Good Fortune.—Our readers will recollect that a few days since we stated that Mr. Chas. De Behr had been reduced to poverty by the fire, which destroyed his bookseller's establishment in Broadway. Some time since he had written to England to have an insurance effected on his property, provided it could be done on reasonable terms. He had just been informed that a policy has been obtained in London for 6,500 pounds sterling, or more than $30,000, being about sufficient to cover all his losses. His friends who have sympathised with him in his adversity, may now congratulate him on account of his unexpected good fortune.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Small Bills.—The assembly of New Jersey, finding that the convenience of small bills is so great that they continue in circulation to some extent, in spite of the law, are resorting to new legislation for the suppression of the mischief. They have passed an Act, laying an additional tax of one per cent per annum upon the actual capital of every Bank in the State, the President and Cashier of which shall not, at the expiration of the year, swear or affirm before a magistrate that no bills have been issued, or put into circulation [illegible] July next, contra[illegible] to prevent the iss[illegible] notes for the paym[illegible]

[illegible]

BEAVER FALLS.

[illegible]

From the Charleston Mercury March 8.

FROM FLORIDA.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The schr. S. S. Mills, Captain Southwick, arrived here yesterday morning from St. Augustine, furnishing us with the Herald of the 2d inst.

It will be seen that Gen. Gaines had encountered the Indians in considerable force near the Outhlacoochee.

The particulars of the engagement is given in the following letters from our correspondent, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, March [illegible]

Dear Sir:—I have purposely refrained from transmitting you any account of the Seminole Campaign, as the various contradictory statements in regard to the movements of the enemy until with a few days since, did not deserve notice, and were too brainless to be credited. The simple fact, however, that St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Picolata, Camp King, Tampa and Key West, have been for such a length of time kept in a constant state of alarm, and each momentarily dreading an attack, is evidence of talent never before displayed by Indians—conduct they always did exhibit—but that a body of fifteen hundred or two thousand men should make such demonstrations, and such dispositions of their forces, is like the massacre of Major Dade—unparalleled. We knew that they must be concentrating on some point, and so the result has proved.

You are aware that Gen. Gaines approached within 4 or 5 miles of Fort Drane—took eight days provisions, and returned to the Outhlacoochee, for the purpose of discovering whether the Indians were on the prowl. On arriving at the stream, his passage was disputed by a body of savages, amounting, it is surmised, to fifteen hundred—a fight commenced across the river which although narrow, is deep and rapid—and continued two days, neither party gained any material advantage.

The third day General Gaines retired, and threw up a breast work—after which he advanced to the river with two hundred men, recommenced the skirmish, and then retreated with the hope of deceiving his enemy, and decoying them into an ambush. After dark on the same day the entire body of Indians, now largely reinforced by the arrival of [illegible]

[illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Rolo. T. Bolmead, Commission Merchant, Commercial Depositor, 106 Dock street.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1836.

ASHES.		Sugar-house	41 43
Pot ..... cwt.		do. N. York	40 42
Pearl		do. Philad.	40 42
BUTTER		Ten Sorsons.	36
Lump, lb.	19 20	COFFEE	
Extra do.	18 19	Rio, cargoes	
Do.	17 18	Do. French lot	
No. 1		Do. Mocha	
No. 2		MACKEREL	
CANDLES		No. 1 ..... bbl.	9 75
Sperm ..... lb.	37 40	No. 2	8 00
Mould, do.	12 13	No. 3	6 50
CORDAGE, Manila		Shad	6 50
Tarred ..... lb.	11 12	Herring	
Untarred	13 14	Salmon, No. 1	
COTTON, Louisiana		Do. No. 2	
Upland	12 13	Do. No. 3	
Alabama	11 12	Mackerel, No. 1	
Mississippi	11 12	Do. No. 2	
Tennessee	11 12	Do. No. 3	
Florida	11 12	Whale oil	
Texas	11 12	Spermaceti oil	
COTTON GOODS		Linseed ..... gal.	80 85
Sheetings		PLASTER PARIS	
Shirtings		In Dr. Penn.	
S. Ala. and Tenn.		In Schuylkill	
C. C. and Cam.	17 20	SEEDS	
N. C. and Va.	17 20	Clover ..... bush.	5 00 5 25
PROVISIONS		Timothy seed	2 00 2 50
Pittsburgh, per canal		do. (Kentucky)	
do. do.		Herds' Grass	
FLOUR and MEAL		Flax seed	2 00 2 06
Superfine ..... bbl.	5 00 5 12	WHISKEY	
Fine	5 50 6 00	Hhds. ..... gal.	32
Common	5 00	Bbls. do.	34
Middlings	4 00 4 50	Drudge	30 31
Corn meal	3 50	do. from wagon	34
Rye flour		WOOL	
GRAIN		Prime Saxony, fleece	
Rye ..... bu.	68	do. full blood	72
Corn, yellow	62	do. three quarters	70
Do. Southern	61	do. half blood	65
do. white	60	do. quarter blood	55
Oats	37	do. common	45
Barley	75	do. pulled lambs	50
Beans	1 00	do. from wagon	50
Buckwheat		Country, full blood	45
HAY		do. three quarters	40
Timothy, per ton	18	do. half blood	35
Clover		do. quarter blood	30
HOPS		do. common	25
1st sort, 1835. lbs.	16	No. 1 do.	30
2d sort, do.		No. 2 do.	30
New Orleans	33	do. lambs	35

ALMANACK.

MARCH, 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
13 SUNDAY.	6 0	5 56	3 21
14 Monday.	5 58	5 57	4 21
15 Tuesday.	5 57	5 58	5 21 D. S. M.
16 Wednesday.	5 55	5 59	6 21
17 Thursday.	5 54	6 0	7 21 Full 3 4 56
18 Friday.	5 53	6 2	7 22 Last qr. 4 21
19 Saturday.	5 51	6 3	8 22 New 5 4 21
20 SUNDAY.	5 50	6 4	9 22 First qr. 6 20

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty Saving Fund Society will be opened for the reception of deposits, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Board have been duly organized.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PRICE IS ONE CENT.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, March 19, 1836.

☞ *Our Agents are selected to use diligence and punctuality in their collections from Subscribers, and in remittances. The general system of procrastinating payments to publishers, is such to be regretted, and needs a radical reform. It would seem that the idea of patronage to periodicals, implies a sum in compliance with the encouragement, like the spread of the invitation to common dishes.*

Mr. James H. Swain, Postmaster at Mechanicsburgh, Ohio, writes us, that the statement published in the Saturday Evening Post of 6th ult. charging him with "extorting from our subscribers letter postage on bills forwarded to our subscribers with their papers," is incorrect.—He says:

"From reading the law on the subject, I am inclined to believe that it is my duty to exact letter postage on all such bills, *except they be the identical bills sent by the papers*, but I have never yet received any such charge from your subscribers—there has been such correspondence no longer ago than last week, and I can say no more, but if I am mistaken in this, I should wish to be informed of it, *that I may be enabled to do one the justice to change* [sic] *the law* as it is above stated, and not that I am the P. O. law does indeed direct that bills shall be attached to the margin of the paper, but he never enforces the strict compliance with the *letter of the bond*, as Mr. Swain demands. We are glad to learn that Mr. Swain has not yet left the office, and hope that he will remain for some time, and that he will refer the matter to the postmaster general, and hope that his instructions from that quarter will be liberal.

BUSINESS.

Notwithstanding the embargo laid by the ice in our river, business has opened with a degree of spirit and activity, rarely witnessed in this season of the year. The week's trading has been also absolutely crowded with merchants from the east, and the purchases they make are much greater than formerly. They have generally brought with them, we are told, unusually large sums of money to expend in merchandize for the season, and they have not disappointed us in leaving from last year. Considering the backwardness of the spring, and the long suspension of commercial intercourse with the north, since with the *letter of the bond*, as Mr. Swain demands. We are glad to learn that Mr. Swain has not yet left the office, and hope that he will remain for some time, and that he will refer the matter to the postmaster general, and hope that his instructions from that quarter will be liberal.

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Below Market, the Eastern and Southern vessels awaiting an opportunity to come up to the city. The steamboats Pennsylvania and Delaware, have been well loaded down the way down, and many days caused elapse before our shelves will again be animated by the business of customers. Several of these vessels have valuable cargoes, a portion of which has already been disposed of by sample. The demand for all kinds of goods, domestic as well as foreign, is very great, and although the amount of merchandize commands a fair price. All appearances indicate that we shall have an unusually prosperous summer season.

American Museum.—Hemaphrodite exhibitions of Anthropomia and Magic, attract very large and attentive audiences at the American Museum, every evening. The feats of the Wizard of the North are highly attractive, and invariably leave every interesting, not less to the rich, than to the poor. Those who have not yet visited the Museum, we advise not to neglect to give him an early call.

B. Wood's Destruction of Jerusalem.—The proprietor of the Diorama, Sansom street, will add on Sunday to lead children free of expense to the splendid Illustration of Scripture History, and the numerous strangers are requested to call and make arrangements for their admission, as it will shortly close in this city.

The Bank committee in the House of Delegates of Virginia, have reported in favor of an increase of Banking capital in that State, to $6,000,000. Four new Banks are reported with $500,000 capital each, and the present institutions are recommended to be increased in several instances. Provision has been made for a similar increase of Banks.

State Engraving.—We have received from Mr. E. Stabler, one of the best seal engravers in this country, two very pretty specimens of his skill, which he has just finished. One, is designed as a seal for the Merchants Bank of Baltimore, and represents a ship under full sail, with a light house in the distance, and the other is a seal for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The figures on this impression represent industrial improvement, domestic manufactures and commerce, and are designed as an emblem of the Union of the Chesapeake and Ohio. Immediately above the motto, "Perseverando," is a fixed view of the tunnel in a mountain, through which the canal will pass. The whole design is beautiful, and it is executed in a most workman like manner.

CITIZENS' BALL.

The second annual Citizen's Ball, designed to aid the funds of the association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, took place at the Chesnut street Theatre, on Thursday last. According to general expectation it proved a most magnificent fete, long to be remembered by those who were present, it being universally admitted that a more brilliant affair of the kind has never been witnessed in this city, and perhaps not in the whole country. A brief description of the decorations will probably prove interesting to at least a portion of our readers.

The whole area of the stage and pit was floored over, on a level with the bottom of the boxes. The floor extended back within about three or four feet of the wall of the theatre on Carpenter street, and on each side as far east and west as possible, leaving barely sufficient room for the passage of the servants outside the range of scenery. This floor was most splendidly painted, under the direction of Mr. Warren, scene painter of the theatre, who probably never displayed more taste in any work he has undertaken. The figure over the pit was a circle, with lines and wreaths of flowers, radiating to another circle near the boxes, and those over the stage were several squares and parallelograms, filled up with a number of tasteful and beautiful devices, in the centre of which was a female figure in the act of extinguishing a fire. The whole floor presented the appearance from the boxes, one immediately opposite the stage, and one from each of the stage boxes. Each encompassed a pretty large area, and over this a tent, and over the centre, one there was a magnificent eagle, holding in its beak a beautiful fully polished trumpet. A portion of the roof of the stage was covered with flags and streamers, and along the whole box crescent there was a brilliant display of banners, emblems and devices, extending from the first to the last tier boxes. Of these decorations it is impossible to give a minute description. They embraced banners from the various fire companies, Merchants banner, the banner of the Young Men without distinction of party, the United Boxmen's banner, a most splendid design, and the banners and flags of various boat clubs on the Schuylkill.—A number of trumpets and axes belonging to fire companies, were also tastefully arranged, the whole forming an elegant and appropriate and variety of American flags, streamers, &c. most kindly loaned by merchants, steam-boat proprietors and others. The decorating department was under the superintendence of Mr. McCord, whose good taste and industry were fully displayed in the whole interior arrangements of the theatre.

Prominently placed among the decorations were the National flags of Great Britain, France and the United States, the former in the centre and in honor of the late proceedings of England in offering to mediate between the governments of France and this country. The arrangement was greatly admired, and it appeared to give peculiar satisfaction to the English and French consuls who, we understand, were present as invited guests.

The back part of the stage and the wings, were so arranged as to exhibit the scenery used in the masquerade ball of the drama of Gustavus. This represented a spacious hall, with splendid columns, and drapery of the richest and most gaudy character. Chinese lamps were suspended from the columns, which appeared to recede back and to the east and west, to an immense distance, the view presented from the boxes being that of a spacious tapstried hall, extending as far as the eye could reach. A most delightful effect was produced by the arrangement, and it is impossible to conceive of any design better adapted to the occasion. Large chandeliers beautifully decorated with the double rows of lights, were suspended over the pit, the stage, and the side wings, and the effect of the whole, by the blaze of light, and the splendid lamps of the theatre, upon the magnificent scenery and splendid decorations, was truly brilliant and enlivening.

The doors of the theatre were thrown open for the reception of company, about 9 o'clock, and in the course of a few minutes the line of carriages in front extended more than two squares. Dancing commenced about half past eight, when the floor was occupied by a full band, which, in great strength, occupied a position in the second tier of boxes, immediately in front of the stage. During the evening, several new figures, including the Citizens March, Waltz and Cotillions commenced expressly for the occasion, were introduced, with a good success.

From ten to twelve the greatest number of persons was present, and during these hours there was a considerable pressure among those on the floor, in the general desire to find places without collisions. The display of female beauty and fashion has never before been equalled in Philadelphia, and we do not hesitate to say that any assembly in the world could not have furnished with the names of our most prominent citizens, who, with their wives and daughters, entered into the amusements of the evening with a zest, the leading belles of the city were present, and the array of bright eyes and blooming cheeks, as we looked down upon the crowded scene from the front of the boxes, was unusually rich and splendid

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

OLD GRIMES'S SON.

Old Grimes' boy lives in our town,
A clever lad is he;
He's long enough if cut in half,
To make two men like me.

He has a sort of waggish look,
And cracks a harmless jest;
His clothes are rather worse for wear,
Except his Sunday best.

He is a man of many parts,
As all who know can tell,
He sometimes reads the lists of Goods,
And rings the Auction bell,

He's kind and liberal to the poor,
That is, to number one;
He sometimes saws a load of wood,
And piles it when he's done.

He's always ready for a job;
(When paid,) what ere you choose,
He's often at the College,
And brushes boots and shoes.

Like honest men, he pays his debts,
No fears has he of duns,
At leisure he prefers to walk,
But when in haste he runs.

In all his intercourse with folks,
His object is to please,
His pantaloons curve out before,
Just where he bends his knees.

His life was written sometime since,
And many read it through,
And makes a racket when he snores,
As other people do.

When once oppressed he proved his blood,
Not covered with the yoke,
But now he sports a freeman's cap,
And when it rains, a cloak!

He's dropped beneath a southern sky,
He's trod on northern snows,
He's taller by a foot or more,
When standing on his toes.

In church he credits all that's said,
Whatever preacher rise,
They say he has been seen in tears,
When dust got in his eyes.

A man remarkable as this,
Must sure immortal be,
And more than all because he is
Old Grimes' posterity.

EPIGRAM.

AN INVITATION.

[illegible]

From the Portland Advertiser.

BROOKS' LETTERS.

THINGS IN SWITZERLAND.—No. XLVIII.

CHAMOUNI, Sept. 9th, 1835.

Blockaded this side of the Alps by cholera, and quarantines on the other side, I have been at last bitten by the mania of the mountain-mad English, and am now mountain-mad myself,—roving even here amid the frozen seas of the Alps, in the wild passes of Chamouni, at the very base of the mighty Mount Blanc,—shivering with cold too before the bright blazing fire, as the icy-laden blasts of wind come sweeping from the mountains along the vale, and howl like furious winter through every crack and cranny of 'the Hotel D'Angleterre,' or the Hotel of England. What a sudden change this is from the summer breezes, and the vine-clad hills of the beautiful Lake Leman! But two days ago,—after a short two days' journey—I was in summer at Geneva. Winter this day, the very wildest winter of the Canadas, I have seen. All climates, all temperatures, almost all productions, you can have hereabout, as you ascend or descend the hills.

I found a young English Barrister in Geneva who sought a companion to promenade with him among the mountains, and as I have an abundance of time at my disposal now, I readily enlisted, and we formed a traveling co-partnership 'to go on foot,' over hill and valley,—where the Chamois lives, as well as where only the mule can transport you. We left Geneva on the forenoon of the 7th inst. and after but a short stroll, were called up to be examined by one of the officers who keeps guard on [illegible]

[illegible]

trodden but by the avalanche and the chamois. The Englishmen led the way—the world has followed. Near the *Mer de glace* is a stone on which they dined, where an inscription records their heroism. Forty-five years after the discovery, the summit of Mont Blanc was reached. But few persons, however, have had the temerity to make this wild ascent. For forty years only forty persons ascended, one of whom was a woman by the name of Marie Couttet, who, while she lived, was called *Maria of Mont Blanc*. No American has ever ascended. I am inclined to believe that the difficulties and dangers of the ascent are exaggerated—not intentionally however, but by the horror which Europeans seem to have of deep snows, and such precipitous mountain ascents, which, though difficult enough to be sure to surmount, are yet not so terrible in the eyes of a man accustomed to snows and mountains. The greatest objection, I fancy, that there is, laying aside the folly of venturing one's self for nothing, is the enormous sum of money it costs for guides.

B.

RODOMONTADES.

The Seigneur de Brantome, an old French courtier and warrior, dedicates a volume of Spanish Rodomontades to his 'thrice sovereign lady,' in the following rodomontade style:

'To Madame Marguerite of France, sole surviving daughter and sister of our late departed kings—present queen of France and Navarre—the loveliest, noblest, greatest, most generous, most magnanimous, and most accomplished princess of the world.' 'I inscribe [illegible]

[illegible]

RURAL ECONOMIST.

[illegible]

THE SILK CULTURIST.

SILK MANUAL.

For sale by J. DOBSON, Bookseller, 108 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

E. P. Robert's Manual, containing directions for sowing, transplanting and raising of the MULBERRY TREE, together with proper instructions for propagating the same, by Cuttings, Layers, &c. &c., as also *Instructions for the Culture of Silk*. To which is added, calculations showing the produce and probable expense of cultivation of from one to ten acres, as tested by actual results.

White Mulberry Seed for Sale.

We have procured from the editor of the Hartford Silk Culturist, a quantity of Italian Mulberry Seed, warranted genuine, for the accommodation of those disposed to commence the cultivation of the Mulberry and Silk. The Seed is put up in ounce papers. An ounce will yield from 5000 to 8000 plants. Price $1 per paper. Apply at the office of the S. E. Post.

Pruning.

[illegible]

General Remarks as to the Mode of Multiplying.

[illegible]

MARSHALL'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	*Scrofula or King's Evil,*
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	*Pains in the Bones,*
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body.	*Rheumatism,*
	Tetter,
	Scaly Eruptions,
	White Swellings,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla, in its most concentrated form; being prepared by a new and improved process, which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all of which being prepared by the formulas of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtue of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling.—See Bache and Wood's new Dispensatory.

To the good quality of the root, and the peculiar method of preparation, is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine; and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the Concentrated Syrup not only an effectual [illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible]

Waldie's Library.

[illegible]

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE, By Wm. Montgomery, CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.

BROWN & WEST

Teachers Wanted.

[illegible]

Platina Points for Lightning Rods, constantly on hand, and for sale at GEORGE RUSSELL'S

James E. Brooks.

[illegible]

Fourth of July Celebration. INDEPENDENCE.

[illegible]

Carpenter's Compound Cerate of Cantharis.

[illegible]

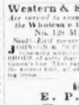
The Largest Looking Glass MANUFACTORY IN PHILADELPHIA,

[illegible]

Western & Southern Merchants

[illegible]

Removal. E. P. Lescure,



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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail.

[illegible]

A Card to Tailors.

[illegible]

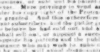
Fashions for Tailors.

[illegible]

Circular.

[illegible]

PATENT GUM ELASTIC Boots and Shoes.



[illegible]

STAMMERING CURED.

[illegible]

Patent Double Focus SPECTACLE GLASSES.

[illegible]

HEYL'S EMBROCATION FOR HORSES.

[illegible]

Philadelphia SUSPENDER & STOCK MANUFACTORY, No. 6 South Fourth street, below Market.

[illegible]

To the Nervous.

[illegible]

Sargent Davis, LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE. No. 322 Race Street,

[illegible]

Jacob Sennett,

[illegible]

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY

Southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets

[illegible]

No. 57 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

Dr. HUET'S Medical House.

[illegible]

Edward Vanderslice, DENTIST,

[illegible]

Trades and Professions.

[illegible]

R. S. Gilbert, ENGRAVER ON WOOD.

Coal Grates and Fenders.

[illegible]

To the Afflicted.

[illegible]

To Contractors.

[illegible]

For Coughs, Colds, &c.

[illegible]

Marshall's Drug & Chemical STORE.

[illegible]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,

[illegible]